BY ORDER OF THE EXECUTRIX, the un-Derign of will sell at setting, on the 8th day of Norsember 10 o'clock, at No. 25 Sulfon-st. Brooklyn, all the Pic TURES, FRAMPS, LOOKING-CLASSES, and chattels a corp; rame and lind belonging to the catate of GUSTAVU.

ROESICKE, deceased, and belong the sell house No. 27 Full for-st.

BY ORDER OF THE EXECUTRIX, the un D dereigned will sell at auction, on the 8th day of November-late, as he clock at No. 21 Sprince-at. New-York hit the FIG-TURES, FRANES, LOOKNIV-GLASSES, and chattels of every name and kind belonging to the center of GUSTAVUS ROESK KE, deceased, and being at the said boase No. 21 Sprince-te.

IN PURSUANCE of an order of the Surrogate of the County of New-York, Notice is hereby given to all present house sections sections that the latest the Cry of New-York deceased to present the same, with rembers thereof, to the subscriber; at the office of E. J. Gener, et al., Ni s 8 and 10 Pine at., in the City of New-York, on or before per 96th day of April next.—Dated New-York, the 18th day of Cetobr, 18th.

J. B. MORTON, Executor.

IN PURSUANCE of an order of ROSWELL C. A BRAINARD, eeq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, notice is hereby given, according to lew, to all persons having
salams against OBARLES S. BELDING, late of the City of
Breeklyn, deceme d that they are required to exhibit the same,
with the venchers thereof, to the subscriber, the administrative,
with the venchers thereof, to the subscriber, the administrative,
with the vencher thereof, to the subscriber, the administrative, in the
City of New Yerk on or before the 18th day of March next.—
Dated Aug. 23, 1860,
MARGARET BELDING,
applied-lawdensit\*

N. SUPREME COURT, City and County of New Yerk—JOH'S T WRIGHT agt WILLIAM L. YOULE.—Summons. For relief.—To the above named Pefendant You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, of which a copy is herewith served apon you, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers, at their office, No. 59 Wall street in the City of New York, within twenty days after the service hereof exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will spily to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint—Duted August 1 69.

August, 1 69 FOSTER & THOMSON, Plaintiff's Attorney The complaint in the above action was filled in the office of the file of the City and County of New-York at the City Hall is the style of New-York, on the 10th day of August, 1900 EMERGED OF THE ATTENDED OF THE ATTENDED

CHARLES T. MIDDLE BROOK.

Oldswife M. Pishtiff's Attorneys.

SUPREME COURT—City and County of New-York—M. HEINBICH E. KOOFMAN, plantiff, against Denank F. A. J. KOOPMAN, defendant.—Summons—For pilef.—To the defendant: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which was this day filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall in the City of New-York, and to prive a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers at his effice, No. Ill Broadway in the City and County of New-York, State of New-York, within twenty days after the service; and if you fail to answer he said complaint within the time aforessed the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the cumplish:—Date October 13th, CHARLES T. MIDDLE BROOK, old lewww. Plaintiff's Atterney, Ill Broadway, New-York.

## New-Pork Daily Tribund

### THE STATE OF EUROPE. From Our Own Correspondent. TURIN, Oct. 18, 1860.

Little by little, we get the details of the battle on the Volturno, which resulted not only in the defeat of the Royal Neapoli an troops, with the loss

of three thousand prisoners and nine cannon, but also in a complete reconciliation between Garibaldi and the Turin Cabinet. The obstinate resistance of the Neapolitans proves a godsend to the cause of Italy. The gallant Dictator sees now that all the prodigious valor of the volunteers would not be sufficient, in a war against Austria, and that even against the King of Naples he has need of the assistance of regular troops. He therefore gave up the Utopian dreams of his friends Bertani and Crispi, and took the advice of his more moderate brothers in arms, Medici, Cosenz, Bixic, and Türr, inviting the King unconditionally to Naples, and giving up the opposition against a speedy annexation. Georgio Pallavicino, his Prodictator-who from 1821 to 1835 rotted in the Austrian prisons, together with Silvio Pellico, and Gonfalonieri and so many other illustrious victims of Austrian despotism-prepares a way for the complete union of Northern and Southern Italy. He abolished the obnexious office of Secretary to the Dietator; he invited Mazzini to leave Naples, and summoned the population to vote by universal suffrage on the 21st inst., whether they desire the annexation to the indivisible kingdom of Italy under Victor Emanuel or not. This change in the Dicta-tor's policy came so suddenly, that Mazzini, still be-lieving in Garibaldi's return to the Utopian schemes, fiatly refused to leave the Peninsula. however, making preparations for his departure, since he can no longer doubt that Victor Emanuel and Farini are soon to arrive at Naples, when an end will be put to the Provisional Administration,

and a regular government at once inaugurated. The King's proclamation to the population of Southern Italy eloquently puts forth the policy and the aim of the Italian movement, and rouses the Italians to the greatest enthusiasm. Still, the situation is not devoid of serious difficulties, though not by internal dissensions, since these have been com The unanimous vote in the Cham pictely healed. The unanimous vote in the Cham-bers at Turin, acknowledging the immortal merits bers at Turin, acknowledging the immortal merits of Garibaldi, while expressing full confidence in Cavour, shows clearly that the old feud is suppressed. But European Diplomacy is incensed against Italy, which has dared to rise up and to constitute herself into a great European Power without the leave of old Europe. Even England is unfavorably impressed by the rising new State, and tries to bully Cavour into compelling Italy to respect Austria, the old ally of John Bull. Russia and Prussia, forgetting that the Routhons of Naules acquired. forgetting that the Bourbons of Naples acquired the kingdom as late as 1735 by invasion and conquest, against the provisions of the Treaty of Utrecht, now stand up in defense of Legitimacy and protest against the upsetting of Francis He's throne. As to Austria, her rage is natural, since she cannot doubt that the next blow will be aimed at her. But it is not so easy to understand why France, with her present peculiar policy, declares against the attack upon Naples, while she believes that the assistance given to Garibaldi infringes the law of nations. It is possible that the semi-official article of the Constitutional, which to-day created some excite-ment in the little, excitable town of Turin, may tomorrow be counterbalanced by some more favorable turn of the Emperor's policy. Nor is it easy to see the difference between the occupation of the Marches and Umbria and the occupation of Na-ples. Still, on the eve of the Congress at Warsaw, any temporary change of French policy is easily explicable. As to its ultimate end, we know now that Napoleon wishes to remodel Europe on the of nationality and universal suffrage, but principle of nationality and universal suffrage, but to make the change as quietly as possible, in order to avoid a general war. Whatever may be the opinion about his moral worth, so much is cer-tain, that he has made it possible for Italy to coalesce and to grow from a "geograpical designa tion" as the late Prince Metternich used to style her into a great European Power. Napoleon, by his war in Lombardy, and the adoption of Kossuth's theory of non-intervention, gave, of course, only the opportunity, which was improved upon by Cavou. Victor Emanuel and Garibaldi; and whatever b the efforts of diplomacy, Italy will increase and ex-tand until she reaches the Eastern Alps and the Northern Adriatic, and finds her natural center at Rome. Cayour himself, whom Garibaldi taxes with

the hands of the Austrians. This feeling is dominant in Italy, and will prevail, in spite of the Imperial meetings at Warsaw, and the outeries of diplomacy. Still, the struggle about Venice cannot be brought to a happy result without an insurrection in Hun gary, and the Austrian Government is doing its best to prepare such an insurrection. They outrage the national feeling: they oppress the middle classes by heavy taxation: and they refuse to make any con cessions. They rule by the sword, and by the Italy and the extension of her independence from the Alps to Florence, Modens, Bolegux, Ancora, Naples, and Palermo, was the task of this year, The coming Spring may bring the liberation of Venice and the independence of Hungary.

that Rome must become the capital of the new kingdom, and that Venice cannot long remain in

The number of voters in Boston this year, according to the printed list is 25,459. Up tollFriday noon 961 written names had been added, and more were ex-Jectid.

FROM THE PIKE'S PEAK, GOLD REGION.

Frem our Own Correspondent. BRECKINRIDGY, Utab, Oct. 18, 1860.

On the morning of the 15th inst. I left Deaver, w th the messenger of Hinckley & Co.'s Express, upon a trip to the Tarryall and Breckinridge diggings. We crossed the Platte a mile above towe, and struck the Bradford read, which, like all the valley thoroughfares, is smooth and excellent. Many farms and rancles are being opened along the river and its tributaries, and a large amount of land is a ready under inclosure and cultivation.

In the peculiarly clear atmosphere, the figures of men five and six miles away did not appear onethird that distance to the unpracticed eye. Beyond the rolling prairie rose the abrupt and rugged mountains, some, of a pale, ashy hue, dotted by the pines with specks of deep green, and others muttled with spots of bright yellow and red, from decidnous shrubs, just touched by the Autumnal frosts. Bradford, fourteen miles out, at the foot of the mountains, is a city of one leg house. A cluster of curious granitic rocks, near it, affords a fine scene for ous granitic rocks, near it, anoras a me scene loc an artist. They rise, perpendicularly, forty or fifty feet, like heary sentinels, "familiar with forgotten years." One of them, however, looks like some enormous quadruped, resting upon his haunches, while another detracts from the poetic effect of the group by assuming, at the top, the form of a negro's head, with a nose of remarkable protuberance.

We toiled wearily past the inevitable toll-gate up a zig-zeg hill, two miles in k ngth, and were soon in the midst of the mountains. The clear streams in the parrow valleys were fringed with aspens, decked in the sere and yellow leaf of Autumn. Above them rose the green, grassy hills, the graceful swells painted in brilliant bass by the breath of the trost; then, pine-covered mountains of deeper green, shading miles away into a dark blue, and beyond all the bold, sharp ridge of the highest range, in its dim and hazy gray. Some of the first hills, for thousands of acres, swept away in a vast expanse of dense, dark pines, interspersed with bluish green firs, tail and straight as arrows, and their tops smooth and symmetric, like heads of grain in a

Passing two saw-mills, several shingle manufac tories, and a few straggling log houses, at 3 p. m., we stopped for an hour to dine with a Boston fam-ily, who have been roving about in the West for the last ten years. An hour after, with a pair of fresh mules, we were again upon the rocky, hilly road, which was lined with scores of dusty, hirsute miners, going down from the diggings to winter in the valley or the States. Very contented and happy they looked at the prospect of once more getting out of the wilderness into the comforts of ivilization. The sun disappeared into Brigham Young's dominions, and, after a brief twilight, we had only the stars to guide us. At 8, we stopped for the night at the house of a genial and gigantic Kentuckian, where the family had already retired. The hostess, however, donning her hoopless garments under the bed-clothes, reappeared upon the domestic stage, to prepare a supper of beef-steak, muddy coffee, and biscuit, in which the saleratus was visible to the naked eye. But she, with her "mo's" and "yer's," the husband, with his "whar's" and "thar's," and the great stone fireplace, with its blazing logs, all gave us a cordial welcome; and we soon climbed up the ladder into the loft, and fell asleep, thoroughly wearied with our ride of forty miles.

At 7 o'clock the next morning we were again riding in the crisp air, among the great hills of bold, bare rocks, the yellow pines, and the white stems of the aspens. Four miles out we struck the Plattehere less than twenty feet wide, though two hundred miles below it is broader than the Missouri-and afterward crossed it five or six times during the day. Hitherto I had felt some lingering doubt as to what is the worst wagon road in the whole world; but after jolting for three hours among the stumps, rocks, and sloughs, I attained upon that point the soul's calm sunehine, and the heart-felt joy. A pair of oxen, turned out from a train of wagons, loaded with goods, to die by the road-side, had also become

Winding among enormous, piny mountains, with icy springs gushing from their sides, we began to strike pleasant, grassy valleys and plateaus. The middle of the afternoon found us at a ranche, near a oval lake of abouttwelve acres, where ice has forme every night since the 1st of July. The landlord— Tribung subscriber from St. Lawrence County, New York—furnished a savory repast of mountain sheep, very tender and toothsome, somewhat lik domestic mutton, but with an unmistakable gam flavor. He gave the express messenger an orde for two creature comforts unattainable in that v cinity-a can of Goshen butter for his table, and hoop-skirt for his young wife. He was employed i banking his two log houses with earth, up to th

eaves, to keep out the biting cold of Winter. Our evening road, as at various points during the day, followed an old "Ute" trail; for here, as elsewhere, the white mas learns that the Indian and the buffalo are "geographers and roadmakers by instinct." came suddenly in view of the famed South Park, spread out at our feet like a picture. It is a tree-less, crescent-shaped section of smooth prairie, 40 miles by 15, which has wandered over into the mountain fastnesses, and is now unable to escape from their rugged and wrinkled walls. Two little lakes gleamed like jewels in the expanse of green velvet grass, which alternated with great beds of pule ashy herbage, spotted with clusters of dead brown weeds. On the borders, the prairie sloped up very gently into the deepening pine groves of the surrounding hills, which melted a way into the bare, serrated mountains, streaked with banks of snow. he faint line of a road could be traced across its whole width to Tarryall, while three or four ranches. with their hay-stacks, log houses, and great herds of grazing cattle, the white tents and columns of smoke from the genial camp-fires of emigrants, and the long vistas of pine-fringed verdure, united to form a quiet pastoral scene, quite unlooked for in the heart of the Rocky Mountains. The waning sun threw ever the whole a hazy, dark blue tint, giving the delicious picture a pecuharly dim, dreamy appearance, like a mirage upon the desert.

We descended into the park, following a road

like a race track. Numberless white, heads showed that this mountain-garden was once the Golgotha of the buffaloes, and a stray animal of that species was shot here only a day or two since. The thick, matted grass retains its nutritive properies through the entire Winter, and the soil is rich, hough at some points whitened with alkaline effervescences. One enterprising settler has ploughed a small tract, but as the elevation must be nearly 5,000 feet above sen level, and frosts occur during every month in the year, the products of the Park will be confined mainly to grass and children, both of which, judging from the huge hay ricks, and the ruddy, robust babies about the ranches, flourish lux-

The sun went down, leaving the western mountains blue as an Italian sky. We crossed three little head streams of the Platte, passing through an icy atmosphere, alternating with currents of warm air like the breath of a furnace, and soon after dark reached Tarryall City, 80 miles from Denver. The next morning we fared sumptuously upon a breakfast of mountain trout. They are somewhat larger than the trout of the East, and their flesh is whiter, with a strong tendency to "run to bone." Their color is a dull brown, with specks of red; but old mountaineers assert that upon this (the west) side of the summit-range these spots are invariably black. They declare this characteristic so universal that when lost among the mountains, tey can ascertain whether they are upon the wa ers of the Atlantic or those of the Pacific by the or of the spots upon these dwellers in the bine brooks.

The towns of Hamilton and Tarryall, separated by an affluent of the Platte, contain two frame two or three hundred log houses, scattered about in a very miscellaneous manner, and now mostly deserted for the Winter. At the Tarryall diggings, two miles distant, the tunuels, extending far into the hills, like Pennsylvania coal mines, and the deeply-trenched and well-washed gravel of the guich, evidence that a great deal of hard labor has been done during the season. They have yielded considerable gold, of a peculiarly fine quality, but many of the claims are worked out, and compara-

tively few miners are now employed there.

From Tarryall to this place (15 miles) a friend

furnished me with a spirited gray horse, which gal-leped among the sharp rocks and stumps with re-markable observation and dexterity. For seven or eight miles the ascent was steady and gentle, along smooth gulches; and then, after riding up a short, abrupt hill, I was upon the ridge-pole of the American continent—the cividing line between Kansas and Utah. The head-waters of the Platte and those of the Colorado—t ibutaries respectively of the Atlantic and the Pacific-tach gush out in ice-fringed streams, within pistel-shot of the summit. The to d passes through a gap, or depression in the range, with sharp, snow-potted mountains, nearly destitute of vegetation, rising on either side two thousand seet above it. It is well beaten, and easy or wagons, and offers no obstacles to a railway so serious as those among the Alleghanies, upon the Pennsylvania Central and Baltimore and Obio roads. The famous " Ute Pass," claimed to be the easiest through the Rocky Mountains, is four miles south of this, as d about these hundred feet lower.

The view from the summit, down both sides, is = series of great troughs and trenches of sprace-pine series of great troughs and trenches of sprace-pine for at vilhed with sharp, rocky hills. The 10ad forest, ribbee with sharp, rocky hills. continues excellent down the western slope; the pines upon this side, from the very top of the dividing ridge, assume a much deeper green—the result, no doubt, if their northern exposure. I soon struck and fellowed down a branch of the Blue, which has been turned from its channel by a ditch our miles long, in the vain hope of finding rich diggings in its bed.

Breckinridge consists of sixty or seventy scattering log houses, and though it is several hundred feet lower than Tarry all, drifts of snow, from ten to fifty feet in depth, which have lain unmelted for years, perhaps for centuries, are visible upon the neighboring peaks. It is believed that the snow will be from six to ten feet in depth here in the valley before the close of Winter, in anticipation of which the most of the families and miners have already departed for more genial localities. In spite of the frosts, turnes, beets, onions and lettuce have been cultivated successfully during the Summer. Hay nominally commands five cents per pound, but just at present there is none to be had for love or money. In Geor-gia Gulch, twelve miles distant, it is selling at ten cents. Considerable gold has been taken out in this vicinity, but the approach of Winter has nearly put an embargo upon mining for the season. In French's Gulch, four miles from town, a few men are still working, realizing from \$3 to \$15 per day. In Georgia Gulch, which has produced very richly, there are four hundred miners. In California Gulch, forty miles to the South, there are only about the same number remaining, though in July it contained nearly five thousand people, and his turned out nore gold than any of the other gulch mines.

This is the heart of the alleged silver discoveries, which two months ago caused so much excitement. During the present reaction every one seems to be in coubt as to the real value of the ore, though "leads" innumerable have been discovered and staked-some upon the very summit of the rangeand more than ten thousand claims (one hundred feet square) taken and recorded. There have been few actual sales, though one sanguine gentleman recently paid \$500 for fifteen feet by one hundred. I he hotel here—kept by a New-York family—displays silver forks among its table furniture, and actually boasts a wood floor—the second which has gladdened my eyes since leaving Denver. The smeoth, hard, adobe floors of New Mexico are by no means unpleasant; but the earth floors of Pike' Peak are damp, dreary, and disagreeable. Twelve miles south of Breckinridge, if my informants tell the truth, there is a spot from which one can throw a stone into the waters of the Platte, those of the Arkansas, and those of the Colorado. Any doubting Thomas, who don't live in a glass house, is at liberty to come out and try the experiment.

#### FROM PHILADELPHIA.

THE PUBLIC PULSE-THE REAL BATTLE GROUND -TAKING AWAY OUR TRADE -BOOMING THE DELAWARE-NEW-JERSEY AND DELAWARE.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 30, 1860. When a great public emergency presents itself, the tone of such a city as this will have its proper wight in t'e nation. The time has been when what was here enacted fell on the national ear with an emphasis as electrifying as the cannon at Bur ker Hill. The shouts which went up at the first premu'gation of the Declaration of Independence vibrated through millions of sympathetic pulses elsewhere. There can be no mistaking the defiant tone it imparted to he national energy. We may at times have been divided as to local issues, but when the national supremacy was endangered, we have buried all local differences in a common grave. In Washington's time, two Philadelphia Quakers, Roberts and Carlise, accused of treason in accepting office from the British while they he'd the city, were condemned and sentenced. A party defied the Government as not strong enough to punish them. But they were hanged. The Whisky insurrection was suppressed by Federal troops marched across the Alleghenies, with out fixing a gun, the leaders tried and convicted. But this was in time of peace; and though the Government was strong enough to hang them, it was also strong enough to pardon. It did so, and that early resistance to its authority is al-ready one of the half-forgotten episodes of history. In 1812, though party was fare ran high in opposition to the war, yet every trade and profession in Philadelphia in succession shouldered pick-ax and shovel, and marched out daily to throw up intrench-ments to defend the city from the British then meditating a descent. We know that all these events gave tone to public sentiment abroad, just as the Boston tea party invigorated us here. Some them will live and shine in all future history, while others have already passed cut of common rememothers have already passed cut of common remem-brance. It is cheering to reflect that the Govern-ment came out of these emergencies not only tri-umphant, but defiant. Though subsequently over-shadowed as a commercial center, Philadelphia possesses yet the power to give tone to public senti-ment evan in the great turning artists and all possesses yet the power to give tone to public sentiment even in the great turning crisis which now overhangs the nation. This month she gave a bare majority against the party which demands that a corrupt Government shall be driven from power. Next month, when the maked issue comes, that majority will disappear, and thousands will indicate

halford win disapper way.

Such a verdict will strike new terror to the hearts of all traitorous plotters. Our equanimity suffers no disturbance under what we see and hear. The issue we have so long coveted has only come and we are fully prepared for it. Our sentiment is that the game of brag has been played out; that this Government is strong enough to keep itself to gether; that the cry of Disunion is merely the old sham revived; that there will be neither that nor civil war, except among those south of Mason and Dixon, and that those timid holders of stocks who have been frightened into letting them go at a loss are already beginning to discover their folly and to be ashamed of themselves. Intelligent and wealthy Southern men now in this city, holders of hundreds of slaves, openly ridicule the threats of secession. They pronounce the letters published in your Newsensation papers to be forgeries, not written South, but in your city; and that when the in the South, but in your city; and that, when the crisis comes, Northern men may stand back, for they will themselves crush out the Disunion traitors. They tell us it will not be a contest between North South, but of the South divided against itself, in which the traitors will be put down, the Union men victorious, and an inlet for free Republican speech and sentiment established. free Republican speech and sentiment established. I assure you these sentiments have been loudly proclained here by large slaveholders within the week, who also wonder at the calimness of our citizens under the torrent of lies and defamation heaped on them from the South, and reschoed by mercenary toadies of the press at home. Old Democrats here openly above their determination to vote for Lingelia dealering themselves sick of acitation, and declaring themselves sick of agitation, and equally determined to crush out Disunion. I can-not count the changes of this kind that are taking place, but they are numbered by thousands. Mr. Cobb's atrocious attack on the stock market is the worst game for him and his party he ever

but not so much panie as with you. The result will be shown in a vote for Lincoln in Pennsylvania so large that Democrate now refuse to bet against his having 45,000 majority. So in one week Abra-ham Lincoln will be President elect. He is a strong man, but the Government he is to wield is stronger. Combine the two. and let us see if there is not a gallows for traiters to the Union as well as that for traiters to Virginia.

A large delegation of our heaviest business men

has been for ten days past on a mercantile tramp to the northwest, to make acquaintances at Pitta-burgh, Cleveland, Chicago, Milwaukee, and other centers, and set forth the claims of Philadelph a to a better patronage from buyers of merchandise in that region. The fact is that New-York holds pos-session of it all. Our people intend to dispute this supremacy. They think the Northwest deals with New-York because it is ignorant of the inducements which exist here. But, while we thus send delegates by the car load, and that only at long inter vals, New-York has individual borers all the time. In all the great western cities your newspapers are daily cried through the streets, while those from Philadelphia are never seen. Even the best hotels rarely take them—everything is of and from New-Your people have invaded us even on our own soil. Not to go back to what they have do aforetime, in tapping our coal fields by direct cuts across New-Jersey, the latest of these inroads may be referred to as having worked a small revolution The small sum they raised to complete the direct railread connection to heading, has already made its mark in that and other towns. Cheap and al-most hourly communication is now had with large business centers in our State, which formerly dealt nowhere but here. Your merchants have drummers continually traveling this region, making friends, selling them goods, and takng away our customers. A single, smart borer of this stripe will do more than ten delegations, who do too much at eating, drinking, and making speeches. Even handbills and advertising would do more good. In Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Reading, and other places, The TRIBUNE is now daily cried through the streets. The chop-houses are placarded with " New-York Oysters," a New-York Express Company thrives at Reading, and everything is assuming a New-York cur and fashion. All these are indications of an increasing intimacy. Yet this whole region is nearer to Philadelphia, and from time immemorial has done all its buying and selling here. Its business men can come here at less cost, and in less time than they can go to New York. Yet some superior fascination must have been held out to them, or some bigger augur employed to bore them, for it is evident your business nen are surely gaining the footbold in their affections that was deliberately contemplated when they raised the money for that uncompleted link in the direct railroad cut between the two. The reward for this enterprise is being rapidly realized. It will require more than one delegation of our business men to shake off this hold on a region celebrated for its richness and prosperity.

A novel project has been submitted to our Board

of Trade for keeping the Delaware open during the Winter, so as to admit foreign shipping at all seasons. While the river is full of drifting ice, ali our foreign commerce, and much of our domestic, is driven off to New-York. Sometimes we are even famished for oysters. Now, all the drifting ice which thus converts our city into a commercial hermitage, wherein we have sometimes hybernated for months at a time, is manufactured in the shallower water above the city, as high up as Trenton. At and below the city the river frees itself, and would keep itself free to the Capes were it not for the daily supplies brought down from above. The proposi tion now is to establish at Petty's Island, just above the city, a heavy boom, to be kept in place by anchors, and thus create an artificial jam, which will keep back the up-river ice which now so badly damages the Winter reputation of our port. Such jams often occur naturally, at which times the river below us is entirely open. But, when they finally give way before a great rain or thaw at the head of the stream, the preliminary flood is so tremendous as to create back water at and above Trenton that makes a wide-spread overflow, and has swept from its foundations every bridge except those at Tren-ton and Easton. The heaviest freshet of this kind ever known occurred on the 8th of January. No boam could have stood before it. Hence, if the trial of booms be made, it is probable that more

than one will be used up in a season. The prospect in New-Jersey has greatly brightened within a week. The last fusion has struck the Douglas and Bell men aghast by its audacity. A straight Louglas ticket will be run, and will be be tun, and will A straight Douglas ticket will be mise fabulous majorities. So in Delaware immens progress is making. Help of all kinds from this region has been poured into it within ten days past, hich cannot fail to make an impression. patiently and trustingly await the great issue of Tuesday.

### SLANDERS ON THE IRISH.

To the Editor of The N. Y. Tribune. BIR: In the letter published in your paper of Saturday last, signed "An Irish-Born Chizen," in defense of the 69th Regiment, for refusing to join in the show before the Prince of Wales, there is an admission which I wish to correct. In referring to the extract from Harper's Weeklu Journal, asserting that it was the 'Irlsh who deserted from our army, and constituted

the battalion of San Petricio, in the Mexican war,

the writer admits and spologiess for the fact.

Now, this assertion of Harper is no fact at all, but a ery gross stander on the adopted citizens, who fought o bravely under the stars and stripes in that war. A stupid alander, too, as the army record on its face shows it to be. I have frequently, in speedbas, lectures, and newspapers, shown its falsity, but it is repeated as baskly as ever, and its reproduction in Harper will give it a new vitality. It is my object now to

crush it once again.

The principal reason for imagining that the company of San Patricio were Irish was the name of Riley one of their leaders. This Riley was a native of England; and the American General, who was President of the

of San Patricio were Irish was the name of Riley, one of their leaders. This Riley was a native of England; and the American General, who was President of the Court Martial which sentenced him to death, was a Riley too; and the Englishman Riley did not desert from the American Army in the Mexican war, but had deserted long before the war commenced, and on that account was not hanged, but had his sentence communed by Gen. Scott to 50 Isahes.

Sixteen persons were executed by hanging at San Angel, Sept. 10, 1847, among whom were William A. Wallace. Henry Whiteler, Elizier S. Luck, James Spears, William H. Keech, William Oathouse, Henry Oncker, Herman Schmidt, and R. W. Garetson, not one of whom, I believe, was Irish.

Four were hang at Miscoac, Sept. 11, 1847, the names of three of them were Henry Venator, Francis Rhoade, and John A. Myers, none of them Irish.

Among the others sentenced to be hung by the same Court-Martial but reprieved, were James Mills, Henry Newer, Hezekish Aklea, John Bartley, John Bowers. John Brooke, Rogders Dunham, Samuel H. Thomas, and Martin Miles. None of them, I believe, Irish.

Thirty were hung at Miscoac Sept. 13, 1847. Among them were Henry Fogal, John Ktager, Henry Longenhammer, John Appleby, M. T. Frantius, George Washington Jackson (there's an Irish name for you'l), Kerr Delancy (very Irish!) John Price, John Cuttle, Richard Parker, Parian Fritz, John Benedick, Auguste Mossladt, Jehn Rose, Richard Hawley, Lemuel N. Wheaton, Harrizon Kenney, George Dalwig, and Thomas Millet. None of them, I believe, Irish.

Jacob Dzlie (a very Irish name!) and Alexander Johnston, were shot at Mexico Nev. 5, 1847.

The whole number of those shot or hanged for desertion, for outrages on Mexicans, and other crimes, was about fafty; and here we have more than one-half whose very names show that they were not Irish, but mossily native American citizens. I presume the truth to be that more than one-half of those executed for desertion, during the Mexican war, were not Irish, but mossily native American

Controlles in the stript, and those who take the trouble to lock over the returns of the killed and wounded at Contrerae. Churubusco, and other battlefields in that brilliant campaign, will find nearly one half were the O Neils, the O Sullivans, the O Connors, O Haras, O Bricus, McCarthys, McCarthy, McCinskies, Gallaghers, Lunches, Killeys, Bradys, and Murphys, and others of Irish birth and blood who fell in that halistorm of death, through which they here the star-spangled baster streaming on ward in battle and in victory. There facts should shield the Irish born citi-zens from vi uperation, even though they refuse to join in a senseless parade to a young man whose only claim to notice is that he is the son of a monarch and the scien of a dynasy whose tyramics have reddened the butlefields of their native and adopted country. manifords. Here is has created injense diagons, 1 per 1000,000 to the

MARINE AFFAIRS.

VESSELS OVERDUE. The following are some of the many vessels now exerdne at this and the neighboring ports:

Names	From.	For.
Ship Geneva		Boet
S. ip Niobe	Calculta Lora 17	Bost
S. ip Niobe	Magitla Jon 22	Bost
Ship Remance of the Sea	Martin June 2	Bout
Abip Bellance	Stant la. June o	Rost
Ship Ecargo	Carcutta, June	Ph. Hadelph
Ship Victoria R. ed	Calcutta June	New-Yo
Shin Astron.	Avernool, July 12	
Ship Amanda	Helvoet, July 29	New-10
Ship Golden Fleece	Lordon June 15	*** A G.M. Y O.
Ship St. Croix	Gravesend, Aug 5	New-10
Bark A Margare tha	Grttenburg May 20.	New Yo
Back Catharine		Naw-You
Bark D C Yeaton		New-You
Bark Goethe	British And 20	New You
Back Osts-e	Autween Any 14	New Year
Bark Sea Swallow	Glanguer Ann A	New Vo
		Beste
Bark Rooket	renang, June M	A R D M R P D WHOL

NAVAL INTELLIGENCE. The official report of the Naval Board has been submitted to the Navy Department, and confirms, in every respect, the report published by us four weeks since. The New-Orleans and Delaware are the only line-of-battle stips rejected. The "conversion" of the seven vessels which "passed muster" would cost \$3,064 (00. The Board will be immediately dismissed.

In compliance with instructions from Washington, the officers of the corvette Vandalia who are to report te-day to Commodore Breeze, arrived in town yester-The following is a list of those who were ordered to the vessel: Commander, S. P. Lee; Lientenants, Napolson Collins, W. A. Webb, Henry Wilson, and - Flemming. The Vandalia will be ready to go in commission in ten days.

The marine ba racks at Brooklyn are now garrisoned by about 60 men, mostly recruits. Capt. Brevoort, Capt. Taylor, Lieut. Read, and Lieut. Holmes are the principal efficers. Recruiting is rather dull, few men being accepted except such as possess honorable discharges. The marine force will soon be located in the rew brilding on Flushing avenue.

Lieut, John T. Barraud, whose death at Petersburg, Va., was announced on Thursday by telegraph, entered the service on an appointment from Virginia in 1841, and is or dired with 14 years and 11 months duty. He was consequently only a little over two years usemployed. Deata is removing the names of Southern officers from the Register very rapidly.

The officers of the Metropolitan station assembled yesterday at the Navy Yard for payment, and received about \$15,000.

The Marine Goard of the United States corvette Vandalia arrived here on Friday, and are quartered at the Brooklyn Navy-Yard. They will be put on board in a few days.

We have news from the Home and Pacific squadrons, reporting the officers and crews well. On the 21st ult , the United States steam-frigate Lancaster arrived at Parama from Callao, and announces the partial settlement of the dispute between Mr. Clay and the Perevian Government. The Narraganeett and other versels of the ilet had not arrived at Panama. The corvette Brooklyn was at Aspinwall, all well. Savannah had sailed for New-York. All the other ships were cruising. The Jamestown, fitting out for service at Philadelphia, will be ready on the 18th inst. The Water Witch is out of quarantine.

The ordnance of the Philadelphia Yard was recently inspected with satisfactory results.

WRECKS ON THE COAST OF GREAT BRITAIN IN 1859. The British Board of Trade Wreck Register, just issued, says that it is computed that the loss of prop-The British Board of Trade Wreek Register, justissed, says that it is computed that the loss of property caused by wreeks and casualties on the coats of the United Kingdom, during the year 1859, was, in cargoes about £893,000, and in ships, £870,000, being a total loss of nearly £2,000,000. Surely this is so much wealth lost to the nation at large, An analysis of the 1,416 wreeks gives the following result: In 1839 the wreeks and strandings involving total loss amounted to 527 against 354 in 1858, and those involving partial loss to 540 against 515 m 1858; the total number of strandings, &c., being 1,067 agginst 869 in 1858; the total number of collisions being 349 against 301 in 1858; 116 of the shappened in the daytime, between 6 a. m and 6 p. m., against 76 in the daytime in 1858; and 233 happened in the night, between 6 p. m. and 6 a. m., against 225 in the night in 1858; only 89 bappened between April and September inclusive, and 200 collisions happened between October and March, inclusive. It appears that excludive of passengers there were 10,538 persons on board these 1,416 wreeks, and of there 3 977 were actually imperiled, and 2,332 have been saved from a watery grave by lifeboots, the rockwere 10,538 persons on board these 1,415 wreaks, and of there 3 977 were actually imperiled, and 2,332 have been saved from a watery grave by lifebouts, the rocket ard mortar apparatus, ships' own boarts and other craft; the remainder 1 645 having unhappily been drowned. This is the largest number on record that have perished from wrecks in one year on the coasts of the British Isles. It should, however, be remembered that 925 of the unfortunate creatures who were thus racrifice d belonged to the Royal Charter, the emigrant ship Pomona as d the Blervie Castle. Old age tells on ships as it does on human beings, and the ship that was once able to weather fierce gales bends under the influence of advancing years and rotten timbers. The Register states that the greatest number of casualties have happened to ships between 14 and 20 years old, next between 20 and 30, and then to comparatively new ships, or ships between 3 and 7 years of age. It also happens 64 were upward of 50 years old, three of this number being between 80 and 90, one between 90 and 100, and one above 100 years old.

# THE MYSTERIOUS TRANSA

REPLY TO PARLEY HAMMOND.

To the Editor of The N. Y. Tribune.
Sir: As my name has been dragged before the public in your issue of 27th instant, in connection with a matter I know nothing about and never knew, I would thank you to publish the following which I wrote and sent East from Atchison a mouth ago. It is astonishing that Mr. Parley Hammond persists in not tracing out his \$500 in the way indicated in my letter of Ang 6. to him. The only point of any interest he slars over, conterted, as it seems, to stir up vague suspicions about things which he alone is competent to solve. Who did he pay the money to? He gives receipts, it seems! Has he pone in return? Who was the individual that received the five hundred ? Has he no receipt? Sub-

Has he none in return? Who was the individual that received the five hundred? Has he no receip? Subjoined is my reply:

Parin's Hamonn, saq, Worcester, Mass.—Sir: The appearance of your sard in The Boston Courier, as quoted from The Worcester Spy, tentinde me of the surprise I felt at re elving your letter, about the list of August hast conveying to me for the irst time an intination, first, of your existence; second, the estimate of our found third, that you had kept quiet possession of their time an intination, first, of your existence; second, the estimate of your find! third, that you had kept quiet possession of their to me and my reply to it. What that reply was exactly, I do not remember, but it was true; and I wish you letter to me and my reply to it. What that reply was exactly, I do not tenember, but it was true; and I wish you to let it see the light, it will not burk me, and you ought not to fear its hunting you. I presume you have a copy of your letter to me; the letter fis if it at New-York, with a copy of my reply te it, or I would not trouble you to furnish them to the poblic.

This marrés nest of The Worcester Times and The Boston Courser which you seem to have been instigated to create, will turn out of a piece with the rest of the "big scarca" about old John Brown. After the links of Masoca's committee it amases me that any more such feels should turn up. The brave old raan told those follows in the beginning just how things were, and the meeting should be should the meeting the meeting that they were unable to credit his veracity, is not after all to be wondared at, for those who practice lying themselves me the hast to give others credit for truth. They folk sure they would indicate the Republican party and get up an issue such as the selly Worcester Times and The Boston Courier framedies that they can make ever your card, never for a moment comprehending that, as w party, the Republicans have not yet are up the idea of glorious old John Brows!

But, Str, how it happens that there full year

THE REPORTED DEATH OF J. SHERIDAN KNOWLES, The report that Mr. J. S. Knowles, the dramstirt. had been drowned in the North Sea was caused by a that families. The vistim of the disaster and Mr. Dath and Warker Tainage for sale.

Sheridan Knowles of Philadelphia, who went out to Russia a short time ago, in the interests of the American Bank Note Company. Concerning this report, the following letter appeared in The London Daily News of a recent da'e:

of a recent da'e:

Sin: I observe a statement in several papers which included
the name of Mr. Sheridae Knowles to the list of passengers by
the wrecked steamer Arctic, from Hull to St. Petersburg. I
hasten to correct this painful error. I have the great happinese
of being able to say that my esteemed from the great from our Torquay; though not so well bedliy as all wish him to be, yet most
tally as brilliant as ever.

GEORGE FRANCIS TRAIN.

A THRIVING SWEDISH COLONY .- At Bristol Hill, in A THEIVING SWEDISH COLONY.—At Bristol Hill, in Heary County, III., is a colony of persons from Sweden now numbering 7,000 soult. At present it is a Communist siliair. The domain of the colony embraces 12,000 acres, about 9,000 of which are under cultivation. To men who are accusomed to farming on a small scale, the operations of the colonists seem to be isomerse. Broom corn is a specialry with them, and they have now about 3,000 acres under cultivation. The crop averages about a tun to every four arres, and the price about \$100 per un; mon which stimute this the crop averages about a tim to every four area, and the price about \$100 per tim; npon which stim its this year's crop will be worth about \$75,000. The colonists usually manufacture about 5 000 dozen brooms annually, and the balance of the crop is sold at the East. Or other crops, they have now on the ground about 2 000 acres of wheat; 2 000 of corn; say 2,000 of various other crops, such as snear came, botatoes, &c., and one other crops, such as argan cane, potatoes, &c., and 1,000 acres of grass—liungarian and timothy. The whole es ate is in admirable condition, showing unwearled care and excellent jurgment on the part of the managers. The stock of the aomain is large, and the barns and sheds for cattle and broom corn are of mammoth proportions. moth proportions.

CENSUS IN CONNECTICUT. - The Census Marchale in Consection report that in eighteen cities and to sue the population shows a gain of 27,900, or nearly 50 per cent since 1850; the gain in New Haven will be 20,000, and in Hartford 15,000. Only two tiwns in the list have tost inhabitants, and the gain of the whole State is now estimated at 100,000, or some 27 per cent, which will secure the State against the loss of a member of Congress in the new apportionment.

CENSUS OF MINNESOTA.—The following is the sum-

CENSUS OF MINNESOTA.—The following is the sum-ming up of the Marshal of the consus of Minnesotas: Total population, 176 535; number of farms, 19,095; number of manufacturing establishments, 563; number of deaths, 1,205. The total area of Minnesota is esti-mated at 81,259 square miles, so that the population of Mintesota in the 1st of June, 1860, was a little over two persons to the square mile.

THE CENSUS OF DELAWARE -The census of the State of Delaware has been completed, and shows the following results: White and free colored innalitants, 110,542; alaves, 1,805; number of dwelang-, 19,257; families, 19,264; farms, 6,666; slave owners, 615. Total population of the State, 112,347, against 91 532 in 1850. There were 2,250 slaves in the State in 1850.

Markets-Caravelly Reported For THE N. Y. TRIBUNA ASHES—The demand is fair for both descriptions at 65 25.

COTTON—The nark the dull; sales 4,800 bacs. We reper quotations: Midding Uplands and do. Gulf are nominal, 1113-12c.

Uplands. Florida. Mobile. N. C. LTer. 

Fairment 124 124 144 145 COFFEE—The market is dull, portly owing to the stormy weather.

FLOUR AND MEAL.—The demand for Wastern and State to grades are less active, and prices are irregular: the sales of meprise 9,200 bbls. at \$5.30° \$5.30° \$6.30° for superfuse State and Western \$5.50° \$5.50° for shipping brands of Extra State; \$5.50° \$5.50° for choice do: \$5.50° \$5.50° for the low grades of Western extra; \$5.75° \$5.50° for Shipping brands of Reand-hop extra Ohio; \$5.50° \$6.30° \$7.50° for the low grades of Western extra; \$5.75° \$5.50° for shipping brands of Reand-hop extra Ohio; \$5.50° \$6.50° \$7.50° for the low grades of \$6.50° \$6.50° \$7.50° \$6.50° \$7.50° \$6.50° \$7.50° \$6.50° \$7.50° \$6.50° \$7.50° \$6.50° \$7.50° \$6.50° \$7.50° \$6.50° \$7.50° \$6.50° \$7.50° \$6.50° \$7.

HAY—The demand for shipping is moderate, owing to the storm. Prince are unchanged; sales of 500 bales at 30055c. \$\frac{\psi}{2}\$ 1 0 B.

HIDES are quiet; the stock is estimated at 145 000.

HOPS—The market is quiet; sales of new at 25053c. LEATHER—There is no change to notice. Homock and Ook are steady, and moderately active.

MOLASSES is quiet; prices have not changed.

NAVAL STORES—Spirits Turpentine is still insettive, and prices are unsettled. Sales of 100 bolls straight at 38c., and 600 N. Y. bolls. at 410. Crude to quiet, at nominal prices. Fine Rosin remains unchanged. We hear of no important transactions. Common Rosin is dull and dat, without asles.

OILS—The market for Linseed is unchanged. We quote at 50026c. Fish Oils are very inactive, and in the absence of all, sales prices are but minial.

PROVISIONS—The demand for Pork is fair, and the market is a shade easter; the sales are 1,160 bolls. at \$19 for Mess; \$70 50 for uninspected Mess, and \$110\$ \$\frac{\psi}{2}\$ 10 for fices; \$70 50 for uninspected Mess, and \$110\$ \$\frac{\psi}{2}\$ 10 for diess; \$70 \$\frac{\psi}{2}\$ 10 m new is in fair demand, old is scarce; sales of 400 bolls. at \$4 500 \$\frac{\psi}{2}\$ for country Mess; \$70 \$\price{2}\$ 9 for old repacked Mess; \$97 \$\frac{\psi}{2}\$ 10 for new do. \$11 for new actra. Prince Mess is quiet at \$170 \$\frac{\psi}{2}\$ 18 Bacoo is quiet and neoninal. Cut Mests are nominal. Lard is in fair demand for the trade; the supply is limited; the sales are 178 bbls. and tes at 12018c. for new and old. Butter and Cheese are quiet and heavy stock of PORK AND BROCKLYN, Nov. 1, 1800.

BROOKLEY, Nev. 1, 1860.

OLD PORK.

New York Yards.

Lewis's. Getty's. son's. lung Ame- Par-lung's. ker's. Ward's.

1,257 7 1,257

NEW PORK.

Laminary 1,257 Totals...2,556 Lewis's, Getty's, son's, lung's, ker's Ward's, Clear. 3,154 1,692 551 2,744

Mess. 551 2,744

Prime Mess. 551 2,744

Flank. 569 200 73 157 

Other Refuse 160 103 14 84 78
Uninspected 625 821

Totals. 3,517 1399 649 2995 999 1,649
Total. Old And New-Clear, 3; last month, 2; this date last year, 2?. Mess, 9,759; last month, 19,892; hat year, 11,590. Thin Mess, 16; hat month, 15; last year, 11,590. Thin Mess, 16; hat month, 15; last year, 11.51. Flank, none; last month, 15; last year, 21. Flank, none; last month, 15; last year, 21. Flank, none; last month, 15; last year, 24. Refuse Mess, 28; last month, 68; last year, 24. Refuse Prime, 20; last month, 3; last year, 24. Refuse Prime, 20; last month, 3; last year, 24. Refuse Inst wear, 12.72. Uninspected, 224; last month, 2,703; hat year, 2,72. Totals—26,412; last month, 34,642; last year, 34,502.

Lewis's. Getty's. son's. Reparked Mess. 18 44
Reparked Chicago Do. 45
Railroad Reef. 45 

Receipts of Producer

Total by all Routes, Nov. 2, 1000.—10,780 bbls. Floor, 1 bush Wheat, 24 179 bush Corn. 18 500 bush Oats, 17,737 Barley, 2,680 pkgs Provisions, 543 pkgs. Seed, 42 pkgs. La pkgs. Ashes, 50 tons Oil Cake.